

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all notions, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1836.

No. 45. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANIEL BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance 82 50
If not paid at the end of 6 months 90 00
within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
(Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.)

ADVERTISING.

One square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or country, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN NORTON,
WM. S. WATLER, Directors.
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville.
WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond.
IRVING M. BLEDSE, Paris.

THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.
Applications for Policies of Insurance or for formation to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan, Richmond; Irving M. Bledse, Paris; will be promptly attended to.
Lex May 31, 1836—26-50t

The Subscriber,

HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel, or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cordials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he does not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.

Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveyances for the express purpose of sending out any articles in his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order to that purpose.

Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown Stout, and it is sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.

JOHN CANDY.

N. B. For Cash only.
June 16, 1836—30-1m

Fayette Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my land, whereon I now reside, containing about 410 acres, lying East of Lexington three miles, between the Cleveland Winchester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter.

I suppose that any person who wishes to purchase, will come and view the premises, when they will find the improvements not excelled by any in the country.

GEO. W. MORTON.

June 20, 1836—32-5v

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of

Champagne,
Port,
Madeira, and
Teneriffe

And the very best quality of
COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHIESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutchfield & Tiltford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17—32-4f

Look at This!

THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. GAINES, Esq. having purchased of Messrs. **Lee and Wright**, their stock of **MERCHANDISE**, and wishing to devote as much of his time as possible in the Store, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline the Practice of his Profession.

For the convenience of his friends in the City, he expects in a short time, to remove his office to the Store lately occupied by **Lee & Wright**, where he may generally be found.

J. G. CHINN.

Lexington, June 23—32-5ta



Great and Important News FROM VIRGINIA.

THIS day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES never before offered, including

3 Capitals of \$30,000
1 do 24,000
4 do 20,000

As well as

40 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 10.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic's Association,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday day, Aug. 6, 1836.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

SCHEME.
25,000 DOLLARS.

\$8,000!—\$1,000!—\$3,000!—\$2,000!
40 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—50 prizes of 200 dollars!—60 of 150 dollars!—55 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$130. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Forster's Home.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 5.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society, of Norfolk.
To be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday August 13, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 DOLLARS!

30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars.

Tickets 10 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$130 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 33, for 1836.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1836.

SCHEME.
20,000 Dollars!—5,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—1,500 dollars!—20 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—20 prizes of 300—20 of 150 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets only 5 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars. Packages of Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 1.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Aug. 20, 1836.

SCHEME!
30,000 DOLLS

15,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—10 of 1000 dollars!—15 of 600 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 130 Dollars!—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Mammoth Scheme.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 5.

Endowing the Leeburg Academy, and for other purposes.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug. 27, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 DOLLARS.

8,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—1,067 dollars!—100 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!—84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a Package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the North American Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.
June 30th 1836—34.

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence,

Washington, July 1st, 1836.
SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:
360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar
At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches:
360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar
One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st December, 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chienich:
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
800 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the months of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas:
360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered in all the months of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.
360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar
At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
800 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.
360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers:
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
800 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half 1st May, remainder on first October, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay:
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the first June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie:
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw:
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hallowell Barracks, Houlton, Maine:
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston:
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At New York:
1200 barrels of pork
2500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1100 bushels of new white field beans
17600 pounds of good hard soap
8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Baltimore:
450 barrels of pork
1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour
440 bushels of new white field beans
7040 pounds of good hard soap
3200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
150 bushels of good clean dry salt
1800 gallons of good cider vinegar

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.
The periods and quantities of each delivery, at these posts where they are not specified, will be according to the following: 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The bidders of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.—The pork is to be packed with Pork's plant salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned hearted white oak or white ash barrels, foot lipped. The vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peters, must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such storehouses as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of disposing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contracts; and of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.
July 1, 1836—36 (Sep. 15 oaw)

LAND FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 5th day of October next, on the premises, 110 or 12 acres of Land lying on Dry Run, adjoining the farm of Wm. Nourse, in Mercer county, nearly central between the towns of Danville, Harrodsburg and Perryville. Sixty or seventy acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered. There is a good two story hewed-log house, and barn newly built (not finished); good lasting water.

At the same time and place will be sold, one new Haggan and four new comfortable family (2 horse) Carriages, and Farming Implements, and Household Furniture. Likewise, 6 or 7 head of young Horses and some young Cattle. Sold agreeably to the last will and testament of Charles F. Nourse, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

BERNARD GAINES,
THOS. MCCLANAHAN,
Es'rs. of the last will and testament of
July 25, 1836—41-45 E. F. Nourse.

The Office Branch at Danville will insert one week out of day of sale and call on the Executors for payment.

WANTED TO HIRE.
A NURSE, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Kentucky Gazette Office.
July 14—36-4

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in March. The courses are on

Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY;
Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL;
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOPER.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by Doctor RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SMITH.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures one time each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$30.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.
Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836.—37-1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser, Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Advertiser, Huntsville, Ala.; State Intelligence, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal, Natchez; Register, Yorksbrough, Miss.; Bulletin, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Mobile, Ala.; Georgian, Savannah; Courier & Monitor, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligence and Globe, Washington city.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful country residence upon the "Tate's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Norton. The place contains about 30 Acres, has an excellent Buck House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with five Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to
COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,
or to **CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.**
July 15, 1836—34-4f

\$60 REWARD.
AN AWAY from the subscriber in Lexington, on Wednesday the 6th inst. a Negro woman named

POLLY,
About 25 years of age, dark complexion; high cheek bones, dull heavy expression of eyes, rather spare, large feet and thick ankles, generally permits her stockings to be down about her ankles, and in conversation, or when using words with the letter a, she sounds it very broad; she was purchased from Mr. J. Cross of Madison County about three months since.

A reward of \$30 will be paid if taken in the county of Fayette, of \$30, if out of said county, and if out of the state, the above reward of \$60, by delivering her in Lexington or lodging her in any jail so that she may be recovered.

JAMES C. CROSS.
Lex. July 11, 1836.—36-4t.

The Richmond Chronicle will please insert the above three times.

Tontine House.

HENRY DAY
WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and acquaintances, and the public in general, that he has opened a COFFEE HOUSE, under the above name, on Mill street, next door to L. L. McCracken's Grocery, and nearly opposite Mr. Givens's Confectionery. His stock of superior WINES and LIQUORS, and close attention to business, induces him to believe that he will receive a portion of public patronage.

His stock is composed of the following assortment:
Champagne, (best brands,)
Old Madeira,
Golden Sherry,
Pale do
Muscat,
Claret, (Medoc & St. Julian)
Best quality Old Port,
Sauterne, (white,)
Malaga,
Barcelona,
Lishon,
Old Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
St. Croix Rum,
Old Peach Brandy,

Also—An assortment of
BEST FRENCH CORDIALS.
He has also fitted up his upper large and commodious Room, at a great expense, for the purpose of accommodating Society Meetings and fine Parties.
Lex. July 13, 1836—39-4f

ANGORA against RODOLPH and MILAG against MISTLETOE; or Tennessee against Kentucky.

\$2000 WILL be bet that Angora will beat Mistletoe, at the Louisville Races, next fall. Enquire of the Editors of the Intelligence.
Lexington, July 23, 1836.—42-4f

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINES,
particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.
150 " **GLAUBER do**
75 " **GUM ALGAE,**
75 " **PULV. JUDICARI,**
40 " **SUPERIOR CALOMEL,**
15 " **GUM OPIUM,**
12 doz. **SWAMP'S CELEBRATED PANICULA,** for the cure of Scrofula,
5 bbls. Cold Express **CASTOR OIL,** superior,—warranted
5 " **ALCOHOL,** &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of

SAM'L C. TROTTER, Cheapside, near the North Br. Lexington, Ky.
July 20, 1836.—39-4f

GRAIN AND LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers, with all others that may want the following described Machines. That **SAMUEL LANE'S ENGLISH MAIN AND RAILWAY HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES,** is now in use in some parts of Kentucky (as well as in general use in Ohio and all of the Eastern states); and the machines are now building in the city of Lexington by **Sam. McMeekin** (near A. Caldwell's Mill). He is agent for me and will supply all demands for said Machines.

The Horse stands in a box and an endless chain passes under his feet, which gives motion to pulleys, &c. &c. The same is easily adapted to machinery; the power of one horse is able to move

By the schooner Shenandoah, Capt. Moore, which left Velasco, Texas, on the 4th inst. we receive some more recent information from that country. The Mexican forces were about 120 miles distant from the Texian army, which was continually augmenting in numbers by the daily arrival of reinforcements. Between the 4th and 5th, it is believed there will be at least 800 additional troops more, which will have effected a junction with the main army.

The Texians are in fine spirits, the whole population turning out en masse, and every man pushing forward with alacrity, eager to engage with enemies who are vainly boasting that they will strew the earth with their rebellious foes. In consequence of a large amount of provisions, destined for the Mexican army, having been intercepted by some Texian troops, it is supposed that the Mexicans will suffer much from the want of necessary supplies. These provisions, thus intercepted, were the cargoes of the Fanny Butler and Watchman, the vessels published a few days since, as being detained at Copano, where they were still in detention, when the Shenandoah sailed.

The Texian schooner Invincible, schooner Union, and schooner Camanche, which was discharging her cargo, were all at Velasco the 4th inst. Gen. Santa Anna was still in confinement at Columbus.

Upon the whole, the prospects of the Texians are any thing but discouraging, and the great zeal manifested by them in preparing to meet their numerous foes, augurs well for the result of the approaching conflict.

The Mexican forces, about 5000 strong, remain stationed at the Nueces under the command of Gano. This probably is not the whole number of their army, but that portion only intended to act in advance of the main body. The Texians have by this time, probably, much upwards of 3000 men. We were apprehensive that upon the arrival of General Houston, some difficulty might grow out of the appointment of Lamar to the command of the army. It is believed, however, that there would be no unpleasant feelings occasioned, and that Lamar would yield up the command, should it be desired by Gen. Houston.

Archer, one of the commissioners from Texas, who with Messrs. Austin and Wharton have been through the United States during the last winter and spring, it is supposed will succeed president Burnett. These are some of the odds from Texas.

A Mr. Barts, or so called, died at Columbia before the sailing of the Shenandoah—whom it is believed is the Mr. Barton (he having assumed the name of Barts) who was the Cashier of the Bank of Albany, and who absconded with a large amount of the funds of that institution. About 15,000 dollars was found in his possession after his death. It may be recollected that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of Barton, who, it was believed, had sailed for Havana, and it is quite probable that he is the same individual, who, anxious to retrieve his lost reputation, and stifle in some measure the goadings of an anxious mind, sought relief amidst a people agitated with the thrilling preparations for a severe combat.—Commercial Bulletin.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[Public, No. 61.]

AN ACT making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, viz:

For the amount stipulated to be paid for the lands ceded in the first article of the treaty with the Cherokees, of the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, deducting the cost of the land to be provided for them west of the Mississippi, under the second article of said treaty, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

For extinguishing the title of certain half breeds to reservations, granted them in the treaty with the Osages, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, according to the fourth article of the aforesaid treaty with the Cherokees, fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment for the improvements on the missionary reservations at Union and Harmony, according to the same article of the said treaty with the Cherokees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For commutation of the permanent annuity of ten thousand dollars, according to the eleventh article of said treaty, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of two commissioners, for two years, to examine claims, according to the seventeenth article of said treaty, at eight dollars per day each, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to a secretary for two years, at five dollars per day, according to the same article of said treaty, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an interpreter for two years, at two dollars and fifty cents per day according to the same article of said treaty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the advance of two years annuity on the fund of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be invested for the Cherokees according to the eighteenth article of said treaty, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the removal of the Cherokees and for spoils, according to the third article of the supplementary treaty with the Cherokees, of the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, six hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaty, and of the delegation, according to the fifth article of said supplemental treaty, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For surveying the land set apart by treaty stipulations for the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi river, seven thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians, twenty-eighth March, and an article supplementary thereto, the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, six hundred thousand dollars.

For the annuity in specie, thirty thousand dollars.

For education, teachers, and expenses incidental thereto, five thousand dollars.

For missions, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, cattle, mechanic's tools, and such other objects as the President may deem proper, ten thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and services of physicians three hundred dollars.

For provisions two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

For one hundred barrels salt, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For goods and provisions to be delivered at Michilimackinac, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually as annuities, on the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, per resolution of the Senate, appended to the treaty, twelve thousand dollars.

For the payment of the just debts against the Indians, according to the fifth article of said treaty as ratified by the Senate, three hundred thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the sixth article of said treaty, viz:

For commutation in lieu of reservations to half breeds one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For taking a census of the Indian half breed population, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay and travelling expenses of a commissioner, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of clerk, and for stationary, postage, witnesses, messengers to collect Indians, and canoes for them, subsistence for two thousand Indians for twenty days, fuel for them while on the island, and other incidental expenses attending the commission, three thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the seventh article of said treaty, viz:

For pay of two additional blacksmiths, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For two strikers, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For building a blacksmith shop on reservation north of Grand river, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and tools for two shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one new set of blacksmith's tools for shop on reservation, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For rebuilding shop at Mackinac, and adding an armorer's room, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For a gunsmith, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For purchasing a set of gunsmith's tools, one hundred dollars.

For two additional interpreters, six hundred dollars.

For building a dormitory at Mackinac, and for stoves and furniture, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the keeper of the dormitory, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and fifty cords of wood for the dormitory, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For two farmers, one thousand dollars.

For two assistant farmers, six hundred dollars.

For two mechanics, twelve hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the eighth article of said treaty, viz:

For the expenses of a delegation of twenty Indians, with an officer, three assistants, an interpreter, a guide with two assistants to explore the country, and for the purchase of horses, and other expenses incidental to the expedition, twelve thousand dollars.

For payment of such improvements as give additional value to the land ceded, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for the church on the

Cheboigan, nine hundred dollars.

For extinguishing the claim of certain half breeds, in lieu of reservations, according to the ninth article of said treaty, viz:

To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section at thirty-six dollars per acre, twenty-three thousand and forty dollars.

To Leonard Slater, in trust for Chimoquat, one section at ten dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To John A. Drew, one and three quarter sections at four dollars per acre, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Edward Biddle, one section at three dollars per acre, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

To John Holiday, five sections at one dollar twenty five cents per acre, four thousand dollars.

To Eliza Cook, Sophia Biddle, and Mary Holiday, one section each, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

To Augustin Hamelin, Jr. two sections at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To Wil in m Lousley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Trotter, and Henry A. Lenake, two sections each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To Luther Rice, Joseph Leframbois, Charles Butterfield, George Morra, Louis Moran, G. D. Williams, and Daniel Marsae, one section each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment to the chiefs on ratification of the treaty, according to the tenth article of the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, provided for in the eleventh article of said treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty at Washington, according to the twelfth article of the same, fifteen thousand four hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

For transportation and other incidental expenses in executing said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Provided, however, That no part of the above appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewas and Ottawas, shall be drawn from the Treasury except what may be necessary for the expenses of collecting and subsisting the Indians, and for the expenses of concluding the treaty, heretofore incurred, and to enable a Commissioner to proceed to Michilimackinac for the purpose of examining the claims of the half breeds, until the assent of the said Indians shall be given to the change proposed by the resolution of the Senate. Arrangements may be made under the direction of the President for paying to the Indians the money and goods as soon as their assent to such change is given. But no responsibility in relation to such delivery shall be incurred by the United States previous thereto, nor shall the said Commissioner enter upon his duties.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the third article of the treaty concluded with the Swan creek, and Black river bands of the Chippewa nation, of the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For an advance in money on the ratification of the treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of goods, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of the treaty, the journeys of the Indians to and from Washington, subsistence and other expenses, three thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For transportation and incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaties concluded with certain bands of the Pottawamio Indians of Indiana, in March, and April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-sixth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Mes-quaback and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, Wawkewa and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Ab-ba-naub-ba and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Kee-waw-nee and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Nas-waw-see and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaties with the Pottawamios, six hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

To defray the expenses of removing the Choctaw Indians residing in the State of Mississippi to the country provided for them, west of the Mississippi river, thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to direct the account to be closed, up-

on the production of proper vouchers, for blankets delivered to the Cherokees by order of the commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pension allowed by an act of the present session of Congress, to Colonel Gideon Morgan, shall be paid to him from the date of his disability, to the twenty-seventh of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen, agreeably to the fourteenth article of the said treaty with the Cherokees; and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no part of the appropriation heretofore made, for the eastern Creeks shall be paid to any Indians who have been engaged in hostilities against the United States, unless in such change of circumstances as may induce the President of the United States to direct the same to be paid. Provided however, That the whole of the annuity due to the Seminole Indians and to the eastern Creeks may be paid to the friendly portion of those tribes respectively, unless otherwise directed by the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the funds appropriated by the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for Indian annuities and other similar objects for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six," for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, may be expended upon such of the said Indians as actually remove, and upon no others. And the said Indians shall be removed either to the neutral ground or such country as may be assigned to them by treaty on the southwest side of the river Missouri.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the U. States, since the twelfth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: Provided That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. Provided, also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose services during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be adminis-

tered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the U. States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer and soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age on the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list of it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing resolutions, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or county, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service—whether he was drafted, was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such other particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the third section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing resolutions direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade or length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children. JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.
In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

State, Territory, or District of ss.
On this day of , personally appeared before me, of the county of , and State, Territory, or District of , aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, in her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4 of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said , on the day of , in the year seventeen hundred and ; that her husband, the aforesaid , died on the day of , since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above written, before me.

July 11
Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers; and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of George McDonald and George Norton, against A. Venable's heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz: Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Aley, and their increase. 313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the Tates' creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 100 acres late in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m. Cash in hand will be required for the slaves. One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed in the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all the parties to this suit.

JOHN M. McALLA, Com'r.
Lexington, July 23, 1836.

At the same time and place,

Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz: 10 Horses, 40 Mules, 7 Cows and Heifers, 1 Yoke of Oxen, 50 Hogs, Farming Utensils, Wagon and Gear, Cart and Gear.

Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder, a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. 41-115

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, his friends and the public that he has taken his business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-11.
N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS, COMPLETE—FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

From the following Counties.

COUNTIES.	CLARK.	CLARK.	CLARK.
Anderson,	438	170	422
Alair,	330	330	311
Bourbon,	309	337	436
Barren,	920	973	980
Boss,	478	645	663
Breckinridge,	61	674	102
Clarke,	138	413	186
Campbell,	667	396	519
Estill,	331	455	324
Fayette,	502	1041	510
Franklin,	548	400	547
Fleming,	326	881	479
Garrard,	285	707	307
Grant,	212	186	231
Grayson,	263	265	233
Green,	626	413	700
Hancock,	44	64	45
Hardin,	355	505	410
Hart,	334	238	366
Harrison,	686	438	668
Jefferson,	484	561	514
Louisville City,	605	1260	665
Knox,	63	467	105
Laurel,	109	216	230
Logan,	256	335	359
Mason,	336	234	360
Monroe,	238	192	363
Montgomery,	374	559	398
Madison,	533	373	624
Meigs,	924	734	922
Madison,	397	1011	431
Nelson,	218	786	218
Nicholas,	615	509	611
Owen,	449	365	458
Rockcastle,	82	378	82
Simpson,	280	300	330
Spencer,	198	350	215
Scott,	874	487	832
Union,	269	193	285
Warren,	352	702	347
Woodford,	377	675	390
Whitley,	49	355	42

The elections in Louisiana have terminated favorably to the Van Buren and Johnson party. They will have a majority of eight in the legislature; consequently, Mr. Senator Porter may prepare to walk the plank.

In Indiana, the elections as far as heard from appear to be going well. At Vincennes, the former residence of the hero of Tippecanoe, as governor, his partisans were clearly beaten.

In Missouri, having but few accounts, except from the aristocratic incorporations, Ashley, the whig seems to be carrying the day for governor; yet we have but little fear for our old democratic friend, Boggs, a native of Lexington.

We have given the full returns from all the counties in our own state, which we have received, [among whom Jessamine, our next door neighbour, is not one.] Admitting that Hise should receive the same majorities in the counties to be heard from, that Breathitt received in 1832, and he is decidedly elected. We have but little hope for Flournoy.

A few weeks will give the termination of so many important elections, that he who may run read.

C. OF THE INTELLIGENCER, AND HIS PROOFS.—Our neighbor C. of the Intelligencer, bragged without consulting his hand. His proofs of falsehood against the Gazette, are before the public, and by the verdict of that jury will abide, "cut where it may." And as Mr. C. does not wish a controversy, we drop the subject, with only this advice to our good natured neighbour that when he promises proof, he should have good affidavit men.

Gen. Jackson has arrived at the Hermitage, with improved health—and very promptly issued an order disbanding the Tennessee Volunteers for Camp Sabine. We have not seen the order, but understand that it is quite severe upon Gen. Gaines—and a report is prevalent that the General will be permitted to have a furlough. It is highly probable the Kentucky troops will also be disbanded.

We recommend to the serious consideration of each individual volunteer, the advice of an "Old Soldier," in this paper. We know the source from whence it emanated, and regret that all the volunteers are not equally informed, as we are sure such knowledge would give additional weight and respect to the advice.

MRS. DUFF'S BENEFIT.—Mrs. D. takes a Benefit to-night. We need but remind our citizens of the near akin she is to Mrs. A. Drake, as an actress of the first class, and the pieces selected for the evening, to insure an overflow house.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MOUNTED GUNMEN.

To enable the United States Assistant Quarter Master to make the necessary preparations and arrangements to provision and transport the Regiment of Volunteers under my command, destined to Camp Sabine, the Rendezvous is postponed from the 17th to the 22d inst. at Louisville.—Captains of Companies will report themselves accordingly.

LESLIE COMBS, Com. K. V. M. G.

August 8, 1836.

THE THEATRE.

On Monday evening I visited the Theatre again. It was for "the Benefit" of that busy and worthy little actor, Mr. Franklin. Although the weather of the evening was extremely unpleasant, I was much gratified at the testimonial given this gentleman of his talents, by such crowded seats of respectability. I was pleased too, to see him so joyous—happy as "Old King Cole" himself, and his "fiddlers three." That fortunate laugh, and that cunning leer, touched off with "a bit of the brogue," told what propriety forbade the tongue of an honest soul to utter—I thank you, friends. The selections for the evening, *Macbeth* and *The Revier* evidenced the gentleman's disposition to amuse his friends; and to take him "all and all," (he'd about make a breeches pocket full.)

"What nice hand. With twenty years apprenticeship to brot, Will make us such another?"

HINTS TO A YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

You are about to enter for a short time, on military service. There are many things necessary to be known and practiced, besides evolutions, which you can learn more cheaply from others than your own experience. A few of these I will suggest.

First, of your clothing. Although you are going to a southern climate, yet much of your clothing should be of woolen; your socks always. Cotton or flax socks chafe the feet, woolen do not—let your shoes or boots have thick strong soles, because they are easier on a march and last longer. Don't encumber yourself with more clothing than is necessary.

Second, of your horse. Procure a good substantial saddle, with a soft pad, and a good saddle blanket attached securely to it, but removable for the purpose of washing, drying, or heating. At night time the blanket to remain fastened to the saddle. If you lose or mislay your saddle blanket, you certainly injure your horse's back. You cannot easily cure such a sore on a march in warm weather. Prevent it by timely caution. After a few days march, however fatigued you may be yourself, never fail to rub down your horse well. Upon his endurance of fatigue, depends your own safety, comfort, and efficiency. Wash his eyes, mouth, nostrils, legs, &c., whenever you have an opportunity. Never push him hard up hill, if you can avoid it. Have a halter, collar, or rope, to be put round his neck, carry with you at least two spare horse shoes and sixty horseshoe nails.

Third, of your food. Never allow your hunger to force you to eat uncooked food. Wait patiently until the soup is fully boiled, the meat roasted, or the bread baked, and thereby escape dysentery. One attack of this disease will make you patient ever after it. Learn to be so without so severe a teacher. Be temperate in the quantity of your food from choice, even the mildest of plenty; you may find many opportunities of being so to necessity. Drink no ardent spirits, if you wish to be efficient, spirited soldiers. Believe me you will have mournful proof of this suggestion if you neglect it.

Fourth, of your habits. Be as cleanly in your person and clothing, as circumstances will allow. Health and comfort both require this. Learn now to wash your own clothes; consult your washerwoman as well as your cook. Learn to make bread in the kitchen—you will think it a first-rate article to camp, when you are so lucky as to draw your rations. Never expend your strength or health unnecessarily—take care of both.

[Continued.]

THE SABINE PASEED.

The New Orleans American of the 16th July says: "Mr. Parker, who came passenger in the steamer Chock-taw, from Natchitoches, states that Gen. Gaines had crossed the Sabine with the U. States troops, and had marched as far as Nacogdoches, Texas, where he had fixed his headquarters."

The New Orleans paper state that by a later steamboat arrival from Natchitoches, the information of the crossing of the Sabine by Gen. Gaines is confirmed. The Bulletin says: "As well as can be judged by the reports received, it seems he had been engaged for several days in forwarding provisions and military stores previous to passing the river, after which he marched directly on to Nacogdoches, having previously called out the troops in garrison in Fort Towson and Gibson, with directions to join him in as short a time as possible."—*Balt. American.*

A gentleman arrived at N. Orleans direct from Galveston Island, informs the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser that the Texan army, under Gen. Rusk were encamped at Cox's Point, 2500 strong, and the Mexicans, to the number of 10,000, were making rapid strides towards them, being within a days march when he left.—*ib.*

It appears that the experiment looking to the establishment of a line of telegraphs for the rapid communication of intelligence, is to be made by the proprietors of the New York Express. In that paper it is said—

About two months since, Mr. Hudson, one of the proprietors of the Express, sent to Europe for both the English and French Telegraphic systems, with a determination to make an experiment between New York and Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles. The time which he thinks it will occupy in conveying News, will be at the rate of ten miles a minute. The distance from Washington to Boston, 436 miles, can easily be accomplished in forty-five minutes. We are in daily expectation of information, accompanied with books, explanations, &c., relative to the most approved telegraphs now used abroad.—*ib.*

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Columbia, at Norfolk from Charleston, we have southern papers several days in advance of the mail. The Charleston papers are to Friday, the 29th, and the New Orleans to the 18th July, both inclusive.

There has been another fight with the Seminole Indians at Micanopy, the particulars of which are thus related in the St. Augustine Herald of the 23d July:

From the extreme unhealthiness of the position, the Commander in Chief has ordered the abandonment of Fort Drane. The removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy commenced on the 19th inst. A letter from an officer at the latter post received by the commanding officer here on the 21st states that the first train was attacked on that evening within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, by three hundred Indians—the action lasted more than an hour, twelve men were badly wounded—many horses killed. Capt.

tionally such sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, and at other times violent palpitation of the heart, accompanied by difficulty of breathing. Gentle reader, does the tale disgust and sicken you? It is indeed a disgusting tale, and had it been told by a Steam Doctor we might be tempted to disbelieve it; but it comes from an honest, learned, colored doctor, and therefore we suppose it must stand as valid testimony. Were Doctor Hamilton the only one whose testimony goes directly to prove the position assumed by the Botanic fraternity, he might be accused of having proved recalcitrant to his profession; but he is found in a group so numerous and respectable, that we are constrained still to award to him the meed of honesty; and as our design in commencing this unpopular course was to endeavor to snatch our fellow-citizens from the fangs of this insidious foe, this destroyer in the specious garb of a healer, we entreat you to persevere in well doing.

Investigate this matter in which you are so immediately and so deeply interested, and having examined, should you still choose to persist in the use of mineral poisons, it will be your privilege so to do. We continue the testimony of Hamilton. "Along with all these complaints there is such a wretchedness of look, with such a disposition to brood over their miserable feelings, that it is extremely difficult to persuade the relations and attendants of the patient there is no serious indisposition." Is not this very much like dyspepsia? Yet Hamilton says it is produced by mercury. Is mercury then a remedy in dyspepsia? It cannot be unless the vulgar saying is true; "the hair of the biting dog will cure."

Doctor Falconer says, "that among other ill effects of mercury it tends to produce tremors and paralysis [palsy] and not unfrequently, *measurable mania*." I have myself seen repeatedly from this cause a kind of palsy in these malades that exhibited life to such a degree, with a shocking depression of spirits, and other nervous agitations, with which it was accompanied, as to make it more than commonly probable that many of the suicides which disgrace our country, were occasioned by the intolerable feelings that result from such a state of the nervous system." Dr. Hamilton adds, "to the truth of these remarks every prudent physician who has been in extensive practice, must bear testimony." Many of our physicians have an extensive practice, and were it not for prejudice, no doubt would bear testimony with Drs. Falconer and Hamilton. But there's the rub. Popularity! I cannot forego my popularity; and therefore I must persist and drive with the current. Calomel is the popular remedy. It has the sanction of the schools and of the ignorant. Therefore must administer it, and if the people die, 'tis the will of Providence.

"It is notorious," says Falconer, "that the very smallest quantities of mercury have suddenly proved injurious." Yet there can be no danger in Cook's pills!

THE SABINE PASEED.

The New Orleans American of the 16th July says: "Mr. Parker, who came passenger in the steamer Chock-taw, from Natchitoches, states that Gen. Gaines had crossed the Sabine with the U. States troops, and had marched as far as Nacogdoches, Texas, where he had fixed his headquarters."

The New Orleans paper state that by a later steamboat arrival from Natchitoches, the information of the crossing of the Sabine by Gen. Gaines is confirmed. The Bulletin says: "As well as can be judged by the reports received, it seems he had been engaged for several days in forwarding provisions and military stores previous to passing the river, after which he marched directly on to Nacogdoches, having previously called out the troops in garrison in Fort Towson and Gibson, with directions to join him in as short a time as possible."—*Balt. American.*

A gentleman arrived at N. Orleans direct from Galveston Island, informs the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser that the Texan army, under Gen. Rusk were encamped at Cox's Point, 2500 strong, and the Mexicans, to the number of 10,000, were making rapid strides towards them, being within a days march when he left.—*ib.*

It appears that the experiment looking to the establishment of a line of telegraphs for the rapid communication of intelligence, is to be made by the proprietors of the New York Express. In that paper it is said—

About two months since, Mr. Hudson, one of the proprietors of the Express, sent to Europe for both the English and French Telegraphic systems, with a determination to make an experiment between New York and Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles. The time which he thinks it will occupy in conveying News, will be at the rate of ten miles a minute. The distance from Washington to Boston, 436 miles, can easily be accomplished in forty-five minutes. We are in daily expectation of information, accompanied with books, explanations, &c., relative to the most approved telegraphs now used abroad.—*ib.*

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Columbia, at Norfolk from Charleston, we have southern papers several days in advance of the mail. The Charleston papers are to Friday, the 29th, and the New Orleans to the 18th July, both inclusive.

There has been another fight with the Seminole Indians at Micanopy, the particulars of which are thus related in the St. Augustine Herald of the 23d July:

From the extreme unhealthiness of the position, the Commander in Chief has ordered the abandonment of Fort Drane. The removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy commenced on the 19th inst. A letter from an officer at the latter post received by the commanding officer here on the 21st states that the first train was attacked on that evening within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, by three hundred Indians—the action lasted more than an hour, twelve men were badly wounded—many horses killed. Capt.

Ashby of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, severely wounded through the neck; and Assistant Surgeon Weightman badly wounded through the thigh. On hearing the firing, all the disposable force within the work, at Micanopy moved out to the support of the escort. Other results on the loss of the enemy are not stated. There were 150 sick at the two posts, and many of these reported "for duty," were in a feeble and debilitated state.

Letters from Key West are to the 21st July. It was reported that there was a large party of Indians at Cape Florida.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. July 20.

Fifteen hundred Tennessee mounted men arrived here on Saturday last and are now encamped upon the borders of our town. We understand that Yoholo and Jim Boy the two friendly chiefs who rendered such important service in the Creek war, are becoming dissatisfied with the whites and with Gen. Jesup particularly. It is said they petitioned Jesup for leave to keep their relatives, who were hostile prisoners, with them, and that they might not be carried westward, with the other hostiles, nor be sent to Georgia for trial. This request Jesup refused, which is said to have rendered Yoholo and Jim Boy very much dissatisfied. In consequence of it General Jesup intends keeping a large force in the nation until the result of the Chiefs' resentment is more fully ascertained. Some danger is also apprehended from the department of the friendly Indians upon their being informed that they were to be sent off to the west immediately with the hostiles. They can raise 3000 fighting men at least, and some say more. They had lately 1,100 under arms who were fighting for, unless for an arrangement, such as that of which they now complain. They let loose their whole kennel upon the administration, the office-holder land speculators, and the "pet banks." They charged the administration with corruption—they "swore terribly" about the office holders speculating in public lands and upon public funds—and they said many very hard things about the "pet banks" loaning money in an unauthorized manner, to the office holders and to the favorites of government. Well, they certainly believed what they said—they will not now, we hope, pretend that they knew these charges to be unfounded, and that they repeated them merely for effect—and believing, what could they as honest patriots, desire, other than a reformation of these abuses? Why, then, do they kick against a project for which they labored, and seemed so very anxious to have adopted?

This discontent, dissatisfaction and disappointment, exhibits in plain and striking colors, the true character of the leaders of the whig party. To day they cry aloud for reform—to-morrow the reform asked for is made—the day following, those who sought the reform deprecate it, and vilify and condemn those who effected it.

This is whiggery and its consistency—these are the *leather spectacles* which they throw over the eyes of their misguided followers.

If the honest whigs—those who are so in their nature—are still disposed to confide in either the sincerity or the veracity of their leaders—in men who neither blush nor hesitate to make the broadest and boldest assertions, however groundless—in men who trifle with their friendship, and chuckle over their unsuspecting dues—If the whigs are determined to commit their destinies to the keeping of such men, we can only say let them do so—the time must come when the "gall'd jade will wince."

For the following late and important intelligence from Mexico, we are indebted to a friend, who loaned us the New Orleans Bulletin of the 25th. There is a report that the way Bill from Louisville to Shelbyville stated, that Santa Anna had been tried and shot on the 17th July.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The brig Carroll arrived this morning in eight days from Tampico, brings late Mexican letters, from which it appears that a revolution was inevitable, as will be seen from an extract below, furnished us by a highly respectable commercial house of this city.

The Warren and Grampus had arrived at Tampico.

The Mexican Government had sent an apology to our Government for the insult offered our flag, in the case of the Jefferson. Gomez the commandant of the port, had in consequence, been removed.

All was quiet at Tampico; no troops had been raised there, nor was it expected there would.

The schr. Cora for this port was to sail about the 20th inst., with \$200,000 in specie.

The Carroll sailed in company with the brig Zealand, for this port.

The French brig Gustava, of and from Bordeaux; schr. Creole, Captain Schneider; schr. Atlanta, both hence; and two others unknown, had been lost on the bar. Cargoes and crews saved.

Courier of Saturday.

"City of Mexico, June 29th, 1837.

"Congress is still in session.—the treaty between Santa Anna and General Houston has arrived, and is now under consideration; what will be done with it, I have no means of ascertaining."

TAMPIO, July 15, 1836.

The whole country is now in a state of convulsion, and in a very short time, the former federal government will be proclaimed again. In Guanajuato, Guanajuato, and several other places, revolutionary movements had already taken

place, but were suppressed by the military. In Mexico, a "Grito" was every moment expected to be given. In the province of Puebla, a "Grito" has been given, which as it appears, is of some importance. The troops sent there from Mexico to operate against the Federal party, pronounced themselves on the road in favor of the same. In short, from all sides, we hear nothing but "Federation," and the whole seems to be as if it were a matter already settled.

MARRIED—Aug. 2, by J. Greath, jr. Richard M. Johnson, jr. of Scott co. to Miss Eliza M. Johnson, of Georgetown, Ky.

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND Gymnastic Arena Company

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF Mess. MILLER, YALE, & SANDS.



THE Proprietors respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will exhibit their GRAND COLLECTION OF LIVING ANIMALS, AND THE PERFORMANCES OF THEIR EQUESTRIAN COMPANY, on Upper street, adjoining Mr. McCarty's Hotel, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of August, FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

Among the animals are the following: the real Black African Ostrich, standing nearly 10 feet high and weighing nearly 300 pounds. One pair Strand Lyons, Spotted and Laughing Hyenas, Monkeys, Vultures, Pelicans, Lions and Whelp, Zebras and Quagga, Monkeys, Baboons, &c. &c. The Managers of this extensive Arena inform the public generally, that it is their full intention, to spare neither pains nor expense, in endeavoring to maintain the superiority, that has always characterized this establishment. They have succeeded in selecting A SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC and a first rate company of Equestrians, possessing unequalled talent, with a stud of Horses, which for beauty and management are unequalled in the country. All patrons are particularly invited to visit the Arena while fitting opportunity to them how comfortably they will be seated, and on what a superior plan this travelling Arena is erected.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission to the Arena, which includes both Animals and Circus, only 50 cents. No females admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. The Managers pledge themselves that the performances shall be conducted in a style different from what has been commonly witnessed. No indecent or profane language will be used, nor any thing to offend the most delicate ear, but the utmost order and decorum will be observed throughout, and they trust that their exhibition will meet the approbation of an enlightened community. For description of performances see large bill posted up in all the principal Hotels.

They would respectfully inform the community, that after leaving Lexington, their Exhibition will visit the following places, viz: Georgetown, 20th August, Centerville, 23d; Cynthia, 23d; Ruddle's Mills, 24th; Paris, 25th; Millersburg, 26th; Carlisle, 27th; Mayslick, 29th; Germantown, 30th; Washington, 31st, and at Maysville the 1st and 2d of September;—the prices at those places as usual, 50 cents, and their Exhibition open from 1 till 5 p.m.

August 11, 1836.—43—2t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 29th of September, 1836, will be sold on the premises at Public Auction, that *FULLIBLE FARM* belonging to the Estate of Richard A. Card, dec'd, containing about 300 acres, situated in Woodford county, between the Rail road and Frankfort road, and adjoining each, about 10 miles from Lexington.—The Farm is finely watered and remarkably well timbered, and in every respect admirably calculated for a stock farm. Soil equal to any in Kentucky.

Terms. One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal payments of without years, without interest. Possession will be given on the 1st of October following the sale, with the privilege reserved of securing and removing the crop at present on the land.

At the same time and place will be sold all the crop on the ground, consisting of Hemp, Corn, and small grain. All the stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and a beautiful flock of Sheep.—Also, all the Farming Utensils, &c.,—sixty valuable and likely SLAVES, consisting of 3 Men, a Woman and two children.

Terms. A credit of 9 months for all sums over \$10, bond with approved security being given by the purchaser.

JOHN CURD, Ex'r.

ELEANOR H. CURD, Ex'r's.

August 3, 1836.—45—tds

Commission House; AND GENERAL AGENCY.

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, By A. LE GRAND,

(LATE OF LEXINGTON.)

THE above house will be opened for the reception of Country Produce and Merchandise of all descriptions, on the 1st September next. He solicits the patronage of the manufacturers of C. Bagging and B. Rope, particularly, pledging himself to use his best exertions in promoting their interests, and in all cases to conform to their instructions in making consignments.

He will also have regular A U C T I O N S of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. every Monday and Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

A. LE GRAND.

Refer to—T. S. Smeal,) Louisville.

W. W. Wootley, &) Louisville.

Thos. Anderson, esq.,) Louisville.

Johu W. Tibbatts, esq.,) CINCINNATI.

Dr. J. N. McDowell,) Cincinnati.

January & Huston, Maysville,) and the Merchants of Lexington, generally.

Louisville, Aug. 6, 1836.—45—2u

BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY!!!

WANTED, TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF BARLEY, for which the highest price will be paid in cash as soon as delivered at Lexington Brewery. Also—Furnace provided with Spring or Fall seed, and engagements made for next year's crop.

CLEARY & RANEY.

August 11, 1836.—45—tf

BEWARE OF THE RASCAL!!

THE public, but Boardinghouse and Tavern keepers particularly, are cautioned against a man by the name of JOHN R. DALTON, a Hatter by trade. Said Dalton has got in debt to me to the amount of about \$55 and now refuses to pay me, although I have proffered to take a small amount each week, until the debt is paid.

JAMES DEVERS.

July 13, 1836.—37—tf

My wife will insert 3w and send act. to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Drs. John C. and Sam. B. Richardson in the practice of their profession, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against or that are in arrears to the late firm or either member of it, are respectfully and earnestly requested to call and settle without delay, as they intend to close their outstanding debts and accounts as soon as practicable. Dr. Saml. B. Richardson or Mr. A. Z. Boyer are authorized to settle the accounts and dues of Dr. J. C. Richardson as well as those of Dr. J. C. Richardson.

J. C. RICHARDSON S B RICHARDSON

August 9—45—4t

Fayette County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Samuel Peel in Lexington, a Dark Bay Horse, about 12 or 14 years old, between 14 and 25 hands high, hind feet white, small white from a wound in his forehead, marks on the shoulders from the collar, and one saddle spot; had two shoes on; appraised to \$25 by Reuben Loomis and William L. Vaughn, this 10th August, '36. Inquire me. DAN R. B. FORD, J. p.

A copy—att J. C. Roddey cl

45—3rd DB by Walter Roddey de

POCKET BOOK LOST.

TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,

(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLONIES, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in
his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—
From his long experience, having made the prin-
ciples of the TONSORIAN art his study, and per-
fection in its practice his aim, he feels confident,
that the most fastidious will acknowledge themselves
gratified with his performance, as being all that
could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since
the public have become well acquainted with the
comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear
that on that account they will be neglected, or
obliged to wait, for he has employed competent
and skilful aid in every part of the establish-
ment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his
own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and
New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING,
both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to
his part of the business will give his particular
individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he
would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hairs
as to exhibit physiognomy, the intellectual en-
dowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assort-
ment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of
Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German
Pipes, Siamese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior
article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soap, fine
quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Pow-
ders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and
Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine
assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top
Pieces (assorted colors), fine Razors and Strops,
Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets,
&c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Back-
gammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and
Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Can-
dles, Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable
Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring
red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without
injury to skin or hair, and other articles too nu-
merous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the
head peculiarly his own, which gives unexampled
satisfaction to those who submit their scalps to
thought to his magic manipulations, brightening
up the summer evening dullness of the worried,
and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care.
No description can do it justice—it must be tried
to be appreciated.

In the interest of the Toilette Saloon the attention
of his customers is attracted by the spacious, con-
venient, healthful, and luxurious
Mediterranean Baths,
which have given general satisfaction last year,
but which have since undergone a thorough repair
and improvement, and are now ready to admit
winter cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'-
clock, a. m., to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he in-
vites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call
and extend the patronage, already so liberally
bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his
thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-1f

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Bar-
bering and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 12
to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recom-
mended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.
(The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer
will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertise-
ment already in their papers.)

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington,
offer their services to the public as
Physicians, Surgeons and Acconeurs.

Dr. Cross believes to remind the public, that
while in Europe, under the great masters of the
art, he paid particular attention to the subject of
LITHOTOMY, and now proposes to relieve
those afflicted with *Stone or Gravel*, by an opera-
tion, in which no cutting instrument is employed,
and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both
pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Bren-
nan's Hotel.
Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT
OF LAND, upon which he now resides,
one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, con-
taining 130 Acres, all enclosed under good
fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine
young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable
Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to
call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling
the first good offer.
W. T. MILES.
May 12, 1836.—20-1f

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired,
which renders it expedient for me to consum-
mate an intended partnership with Ingersoll
& McClelland for the construction of the stone work
at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business
in future will be conducted in their names, and
they will be responsible for all contracts and busi-
ness connected with this work from the commence-
ment to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their husi-
ness habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend
them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK.
April 23,—15-1f—Dayton Derr Herald.

DAILY STAGE

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stages on the direct route from Lexing-
ton to Cincinnati, will leave the office at
Brennan's every day at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive
next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every
morning by six and arrive same evening by 10,
sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars,
this route is perhaps the pleasantest as any;
the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and
drivers are not surpassed anywhere, drivers of
skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well
broken and perfectly safe; coaches new and of
pleasant size and in no case will more than nine
passengers be admitted inside, no accident hav-
ing occurred on this route during the season so
far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposi-
tion of the proprietors to do their duty, to give
universal satisfaction and receive that patronage
which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.
Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ms

The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned,
in thankful for past favors, respectfully inform
his friends and the public that he has taken his
brother, HIRSH SHAW, into partnership. The
business in future will be conducted at the old
stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets,
under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,
Where one or both of them may always be found
to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep,
an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS,
and will sell on as accommodating terms as any
house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-1f.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will
call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sec. April

Term, 1836.

JAMES SHULLO, Complainant

against

WILLIAM PRICE & Heirs, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
sel and on his motion and it appearing to the sat-
isfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George
Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs
of Merriam C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife,
John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price,
the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price,
John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his
wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife,
Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen
and Polixency, his wife, David Dale and Louisa,
his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer
Clark and Betty, his wife, William Holmes and
Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his
wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, de'd.,
Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American
Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin
and wife are not inhabitants of this Common-
wealth and having failed to answer the Complain-
ant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court,
it is therefore ordered that unless they do appear
before the first day of the next July term of this Court
to answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be
taken for confessed against them; and it is further
ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this State, for two
calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk j c c
19-2c By JOHN FLETCHER, d c

WAY CAR.

A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morn-
ing at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave
Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.

June 16—30-1f

FRESH FLOUR

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a su-
perior brand, in barrels and half barrels to
suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for
sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt
No. 1, together with an excellent assort-
ment of the very best Family Groceries for
sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port
Wine do. do. do.
300 Madaria, No. 1. do. do.
for sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836—36-3m.

SINGLE LEVER

STRAW CUTTER.

A simple and very valuable Machine.

THE undersigned having obtained letters pa-
tent for an improvement on the Single Le-
ver Straw Cutter, informs the public generally,
that he has on hand a small lot of this highly ap-
proved Machine, which he offers for sale at his
shop, near the Old Steam Mill. A supply will
also be kept in Louisville, at the commission store
of Messrs. Buckner and Clark, who have already
sent several of the machines for him. The under-
signed is also prepared to sell individuals, Com-
pany or State Rights in any part of the Union. The
Machine has been tested by various competent
judges, who prefer it for its durability and cheap-
ness. Compared with others, it is deemed the
best, as it can be worked by a small boy, and is
simple and easily kept in order. He hopes his
friends and farmers generally will give him a call,
examine the machine minutely, and satisfy them-
selves with regard to the value and importance of
the improvement. He refers below to gentlemen
who have tested the machine and have it now in use.

JAMES M. WOOLFOK, Patentee.
Oldham county, Ky.

REFERENCES.

Wm P Rodman, Gibson Taylor,
Isaac Phillips, Amasa Thompson,
Seth Carrington, Lewis Blakemore,
Burrell Black, Abraham Smith,
Francis Wells, James Mount,
John Calender, John Foltie,
Dr Wm Campbell, James Calloway,
Adam Shrader, Wm Eddy.

Oldham county. Henry county.

A model of the above machine can be seen at
Mr. John Hampton's stable, nearly opposite
Brennan's Hotel.

Letters addressed to the Patentee at the West-
port Post Office, Oldham county, Ky., will be
punctually attended to.

Lexington, July 25, 1836—40-3f

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the
town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weigert's tavern
and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet
containing THREE THOUSAND DOL-
LARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky,
probably all payable at the northern Bank at Louis-
ville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes
doubled in the middle, and as well recollected,
endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000
to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank,
drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the
order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person
who will deliver said packet to Col. Peter Dud-
ley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in
Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by
taking notice of whom they receive notes of the
above description.

D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar 19-11-1f

JABEZ BEACH.

A Comb, on Main street, respectfully informs
the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the
way, and expects to receive, about the middle of
May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES.

Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark. N.
Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Bug-
gies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured,
that the Carriages are made of the best materials,
and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial
Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop,
and at all times ready to repair Carriages, and
has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his
customers.

Lexington, April 20, 1836.—17-1f

FOR SALE.

Austin's Colony, Texas, a very eligible situ-
ation on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable
stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose
mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, com-
manding a fine harbor. The above tract was se-
lected for the proprietor by persons familiar with
every league in the Colony—it consists of a mix-
ture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest
that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar,
all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses
paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to
emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-
pense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex. Aug 27, 1836—35-1f

TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

VARIOUS rumors being of late very industri-
ously circulated, designed and started to
prejudice the moral character of the Sisters of
Charity, who conduct St. Catherine's Female
Academy in this city, and of the Rev. Edward
McMahon, who is now absent from the city, cal-
culated to injure their school, if credited, I have
taken the trouble to ascertain the origin of those
rumors, and have found that they have no basis
in truth or probability; and consequently must be
the result of envy, malice, or reckless wickedness.

Having female relatives and others under my
guardianship, who are daily inmates of that insti-
tution, and will so continue, and whose reputa-
tion is dearer to me than their lives or mine, and know-
ing the heavenly and practical virtues of the Sis-
ters of Charity, and the extraordinary purity of
conduct and moral worth of the Rev. E. McMa-
han, I feel justified, upon my own personal res-
ponsibility, and without the suggestion of any hu-
man being, to state, that if any recent individual
will make a charge of immoral conduct, in any
definite form, against the said Sisters of Charity,
or either of them, or against the said Rev. E. Mc-
Mahon, I will and do pronounce such individual
a wicked calumniator of innocence; and I will
admit those who wish to be strictly accountable,
much so, and as injurious, as if I were to charge
such an individual with being a cold blooded as-
sassin, or guilty of any other felony, and I will ha-
zard all that I am worth, or ever expect to be, upon
the issue.

I would not thus obtrude myself upon the pub-
lic, if it were not for the cruel and unmerited ef-
forts which are made to poison the public mind
against the religion in which it was my fortune to
be born & educated, & to which those nearest
and dearest to me, in common with a large ma-
jority of christendom, rely for eternal salvation,
and to persecute and deprive Catholics of the liberty
of conscience, by rendering them, and their pas-
sions in institutions odious and suspected, and by
slandering meritorious and helpless females of
that denomination. The subjoined statement of
the Hon. James E. Davis, Mayor of the City of
Lexington, and Charles Hunt, Esq., and the Hon.
Frederick L. Turner, will, I am sure, be satisfac-
tory to a just community.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

Lexington, 24th July, 1836.

Certain reports having been circulated prej-
udicial to the moral character of the Rev. Edward
McMahon, and calculated to injure that highly
respectable and useful institution in this city, con-
ducted by the Sisters of Charity, the undersigned
visited the school to learn what foundation there
was for said reports; they had known Mr. McMa-
han intimately for several years, and had always
considered him a pious Christian, and a most ex-
cellent man, and two of us had been patrons of
the institution, and they are gratified to say, that
in the investigation of the facts that gave rise to
the rumors unfavorable to Mr. McMahon, nothing
was heard calculated to weaken, in the slightest
degree, our entire and unqualified confidence in
the purity of his life as a man or a christian, and
in the institution.

He had a private and unreserved interview
with the head of the school, and learned the fol-
lowing facts from them. That on the evening of
the 21st inst. the female boarders at the school,
who numbered about thirty, and occupied two up-
per rooms in the dormitory, were about retiring
to bed, having in the room a lighted lamp; two
small girls about 7 and 10 years of age were in
the lower room with one of the Sisters, having al-
so a light. The sister left the room for a few mo-
ments, when some one came to the door, which
was unlocked, and knocked loudly at, and then
knocked loudly at the window shutter. The lit-
tle girls ran up stairs and told what they had
heard,—some of the younger girls commenced
screaming, which became contagious, and several
of them screamed and upset the lamp. This oc-
curred about eight o'clock in the evening, some
twenty yards from the main dwelling occupied by
the sisters, in a populous part of the city, where
the screams of a single female would bring hun-
dreds to her assistance in a few moments. Mr.
McMahon at the time was engaged as a vesper, or
evening service in the community to a distant
house. All the girls, who are of various ages,
from six to sixteen, declared promptly and indig-
nantly, that nothing occurred to create the slight-
est suspicion that Mr. McMahon had any agency
in the alarm. They expressed the opinion, in
which we fully concur, that the knocking was the
work of some mischievous boy, black or white,
who wished to amuse himself by alarming them,
and by being in the school, and that the girls
buildings of the church now in progress. The fol-
lowing are literally all the facts that have given
rise to the reports unfavorable to Mr. McMahon.
The public will doubtless consider them a slight
basis upon which to found charges injurious to a
respectable man, and to meritorious females,
whose lives are dedicated in the cause of educa-
tion and charity.

JAS. E. DAVIS,
CHARLES HUNT,
F. L. TURNER.

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing
Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the
public generally, that he is now receiving
a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive
variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's
ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear,
with every description of Fancy Articles in his
line, rather superior to any thing offered in this
market. They were bought in the East with
great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for
the same material. The clothes were manufactured
expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in
the height of the fashion, and in the best man-
ner.

SHIRTS.

Linen, Cotton and Silk Shirts; Plain
and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-
lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold
Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears,
Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's
Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk Bo-
soms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for
Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock
Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing
of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND

VESTINGS.

Which he will make up to order, in the most
fashionable and best style of workmanship.
Orders from a distance shall be promptly attend-
ed to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage
heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of
the same.

(Of The Fashions, punctuality and neatness
of work, shall be faithfully attended to.)

Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of "the
Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
Company," it was resolved, that a call of FIVE
DOLLARS per share be made on the stockhold-
ers, payable on the first Monday in June next.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lex. T. L. and M. Ins Co.

FOR SALE.

THE well known three story BRICK
HOUSE, on Main street, occupied
formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present
by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store.
This extensive property, 50 feet front, running
back to Water street opposite the Rail Road
Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage
house, and other buildings; forming altogether a
most valuable possession for stores and family resi-
dence. For terms apply at my residence on the
premises.
LUCY D. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, May 19, 1836.—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED.

A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufac-
tured by J. W. Smith expressly for family
use—warranted superior. For sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18, 1836.—22-2m

FIRE!

RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lex-
ington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or
country. Specifications in writing, to be left
with the subscribers.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, 1836.—24-1f

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his old customers, and the public gen-
erally, that he has removed his
CABINET SHOP and
Dwelling House to the stand
formerly occupied by J. J.
Kirkland, on Main Street,
immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where
all articles in his line of business can be had on
short notice and good terms. He invites all wish-
ing to purchase to call upon him.

KANNON'S PATENT BEDSTEADS
made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—24-1f

NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheap-side between Dr. Wal-
lace's Book Store and J. D. Sw
Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has just received from the City of New York, a
complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

suited for the present season; and having form-
ed an agency in that City, to purchase and import
his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced
prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part,
of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do.
Violet do; Black do.
Court Brown—new style
Invisible Green; Polish do
Bottle do; Pea do
London Smoke, Bronze do
Cadet Mix; Silver Grey
Single milled Cassimere; Double do
Super Blue and Black do—cheap
Abbott's Plaid—new style
Pink Mix, double and single milled
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other
description.

Super Vestings
Super Super Satins—English and French
And Summer Vestings of every description,
quality, and price.

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than
ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR
QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,

NEAT QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid
Pumps;
Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats,
& Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Fine light Satins, Silks, and Shawles
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Chintz
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Plain Muslins
Figured Swiss, Jacquenet, and Book Muslins
Dimity
Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do
Cotton Osanbags, (a heavy article for negro
shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.

White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Moro-
cco, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella,
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of ev-
ery description.
Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles,

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New
Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the
country are respectfully invited to call, as they
can be supplied at New York wholesale prices,
with carriage.

Lexington, Ky. May 27, 1836.—25-1f

KENAWHA SALT.